signments, and it was, of course, thought at first that some mistake had been made about the numbering of the skulls; but this theory falls to the ground now that three specimens have been received all presenting the same characteristics.

The species, by its cranial characters, is a most distinct one, and is most interesting by the remarkable resemblance above described. I have had great pleasure in connecting with it the name of Mrs. Hinde, who has given much assistance and interest in the preparation of her husband's collection of small mammals.

XXXVII.—*On a new Genus of Vespertilionine Bat from New Guinea.* By Oldfield Thomas.

Among a small collection of mammals collected by Mr. H. S. Rohu in the Albert Edward ranges dividing German and British New Guinea there occur a number of specimens of a bat allied to *Vespertilio*, *Tylonycteris*, and *Hesperoptenus*, but evidently distinct enough to require generic separation.

Philetor, gen. nov.

General facies rather as in *Pterygistes*.

Incisors $\frac{2-2}{6}$. Premolars $\frac{1}{2}$, as in *Vespertilio*. Incisors shaped as in *Tylonycteris*. Lower premolars subequal, crushed together.

Skull short, stumpy, rounded, with a large rounded braincase. Muzzle broad, with marked supraorbital projections.

Muzzle much swollen. Wings proportionally small. Fifth fingers short, as in *Pterygistes*. Wings to the lower end of the tibia. Penis with a bone, the glans peculiarly modified, as are also the external female organs.

Philetor Rohui, sp. n.

General appearance that of a small *Pterygistes*, the head large, broad and flat, the fur short, and the wings proportionally very small. Muzzle smoothly swollen; the nostrils far apart, their edges not projecting. Ears short, laid forward they hardly reach halfway between eye and nostril; a small hem ending in a lobule at their inner bases; inner margin straight or slightly convex; tip broadly rounded off; outer margin slightly convex, then slightly concave, and again slightly convex for its lower third, its base running forwards to behind and below the angle of the mouth. Tragus short, thickened, fleshy, its inner margin straight, its outer slightly convex, with an inconspicuous basal lobule.

Wings comparatively short, the forearm length much less than that of the trunk. Metacarpal of fifth finger much shorter than those of the other fingers, and its two terminal phalanges together only equalling the first phalanx of the middle finger. Wings attached to the lower end of the tibia. Calcar of medium length; a distinct postcalcareal lobule present. Tail included in membrane nearly or quite to its tip.

Penis without prepuce; its gland curiously complex. There is proximally on the upperside a double rough-surfaced cushion, from below the centre of which springs forward an upwardly curved projection, ending in a single pointed cushion with the opening of the urethra at its tip. The *os penis* is strongly curved, bifid proximally and expanded terminally, about 2·5 millim. in length; its bifid base appears to support the proximal double cushion of the gland and its end to support the projecting tip. In *Hesperoptenus* * the complexity of the male organ is of quite a different nature, and the *os penis*, although similarly bifid basally, is not expanded terminally.

Female organs also complicated. Vulva very small, longitudinal instead of transverse, situated some distance from the anus; between the two on the perineum are two large rounded cushions separated by a median groove, their surface covered with minute hairs. In *Hesperoptenus* the female organs are normal and the vulva is, as usual, transverse.

It appears probable that the slender projecting tip of the *glans penis* alone enters the minute opening of the vulva.

Fur short and close, apparently † confined to the body above, the membranes naked. Below the same, except that the wing internal to a line from the elbow to the knee is finely clothed.

Colour above (in alcohol) reddish brown, rather paler below.

Skull as above described.

Anterior upper incisors short, strongly projecting inwards; their outer supplementary cusp approaching the main one in size. Outer incisor small, conical, pointed, rather smaller than the outer cusp of i^1. Canine with a small secondary basal cusp behind. Premolar pressed close against canine.

* I owe to the kindness of Dr. Gestro, of the Genoa Museum, the opportunity of examining the type of *Hesperoptenus Doriæ*, the typical species of the genus, and have verified that the structure of its penis is precisely as in the Indian *H. Tickelli*.

† The distribution of the fur is not easily determined, as all the specimens are in a bad state of preservation.

Lower incisors small, subequal, tricuspid, not overlapping. Lower premolars subequal, closely pressed together.

Dimensions of the type (measured in spirit) :—

Forearm 34·5 millim.

Head and body 58; tail 32; head 17; ear 14; tragus on inner edge 2·6; third finger, metacarpus 31, first phalanx 10, second phalanx 9·5; fifth finger, metacarpus 25·5, first phalanx 5, second phalanx 3; lower leg 14; hind foot, including claws, 9·3.

Skull: greatest length 14·7; zygomatic breadth 11; depth of nasal notch 3·2; breadth across supraorbital projections 8·3; breadth of brain-case 8·5; front of canine to back of m^3 4·6.

Hab. Albert Edward Range, Central New Guinea. Alt. 6000 feet.

Type. Old male. B.M. no. 1. 11. 24. 11. Collected by Mr. H. S. Rohu. Ten specimens examined.

XXXVIII.—*On Mammals collected by Mr. Perry O. Simons in the Southern Part of the Bolivian Plateau.* By Oldfield Thomas.

After making the collection from round Cochabamba worked out in the last number of the 'Annals,' Mr. Simons travelled to the barren and desolate country forming the provinces of Oruro and Potosi, and to Sucre, and collected what mammals he could. As might be expected from the character of the country, he did not obtain very many species, but what he did get are of much interest, for this country had not been at all worked before. Mr. Bridges, nearly sixty years ago, had skimmed its eastern borders; Philippi has described species from Atacama on the west; Mr. Gustav Garlepp had, at Sahama, collected some of the species now sent by Mr. Simons; but no one has hitherto recorded specimens from the middle of the plateau, from the dreary area round Lake Poopo, or eastwards in Potosi and Sucre.

Over the main part of this area, not unnaturally, the fauna is very uniform, considerable as is the distance between its extreme ends. But the specimens collected by Mr. Simons on the Pampa Aullaga, to the west of Lake Poopo, are mostly different from the rest, and agree with species obtained by Mr. Garlepp near Mount Sahama, or with others from further north-westward.

Of the novelties the most interesting are the two new genera *Neoctodon* and *Andinomys* described elsewhere, the